

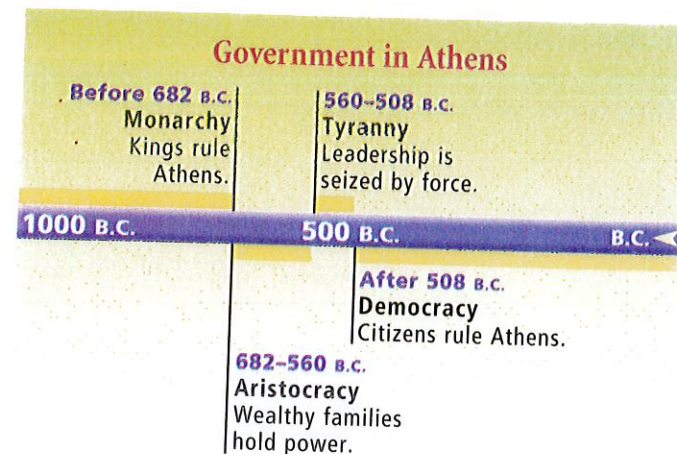
Growth of Greek City-States

Ancient Greece was a culture region, not a country. It was made up of independent city-states.

- Although Greek city-states shared the same language and religion, they had different forms of government.
- As city-states grew, they established colonies along the seacoasts. Conflicts over land led to wars with neighbors.
- Wars between the two most powerful city-states, Athens and Sparta, nearly destroyed Greece.

Who's in charge?

Before **democracy** developed, only people who were rich or royal could govern. Democracy let all adult male citizens, whether rich or poor, vote on decisions.

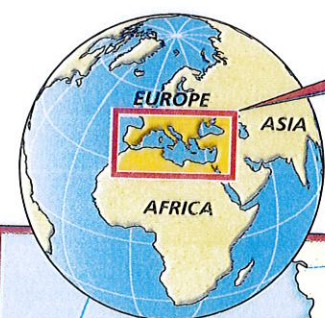


A Athens was the first city-state to have a democracy. Monarchy, aristocracy, and tyranny remained common types of government in other city-states.

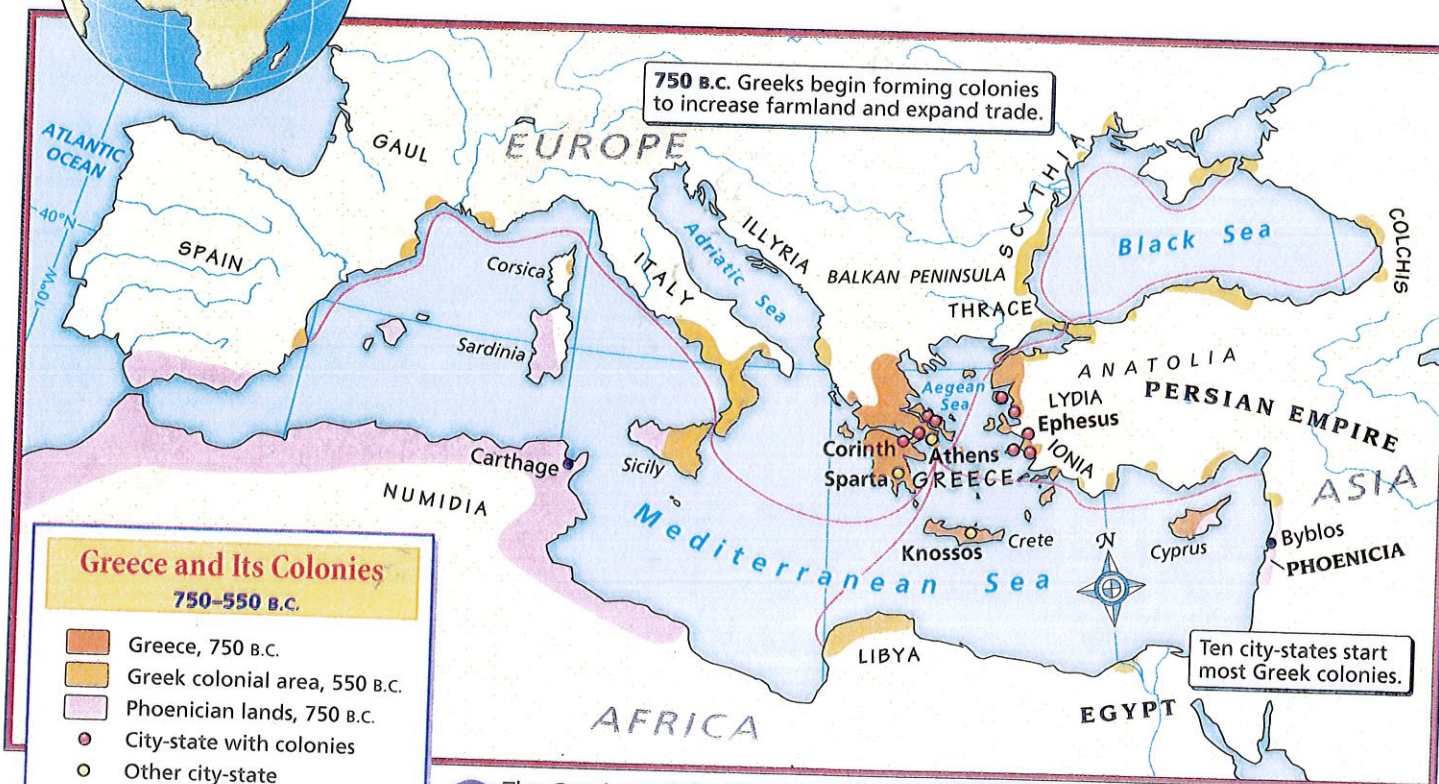
C In the 400s B.C., the expanding Persian Empire invaded Greece twice. Greek city-states, including Athens and Sparta, united to defeat the Persians.

What didn't the Persians expect?

The conquering Persians had built a vast empire in southwest Asia (see map C, page 33) before they headed west toward Greece. The Greek victories over the Persians surprised everyone, even the Greeks.

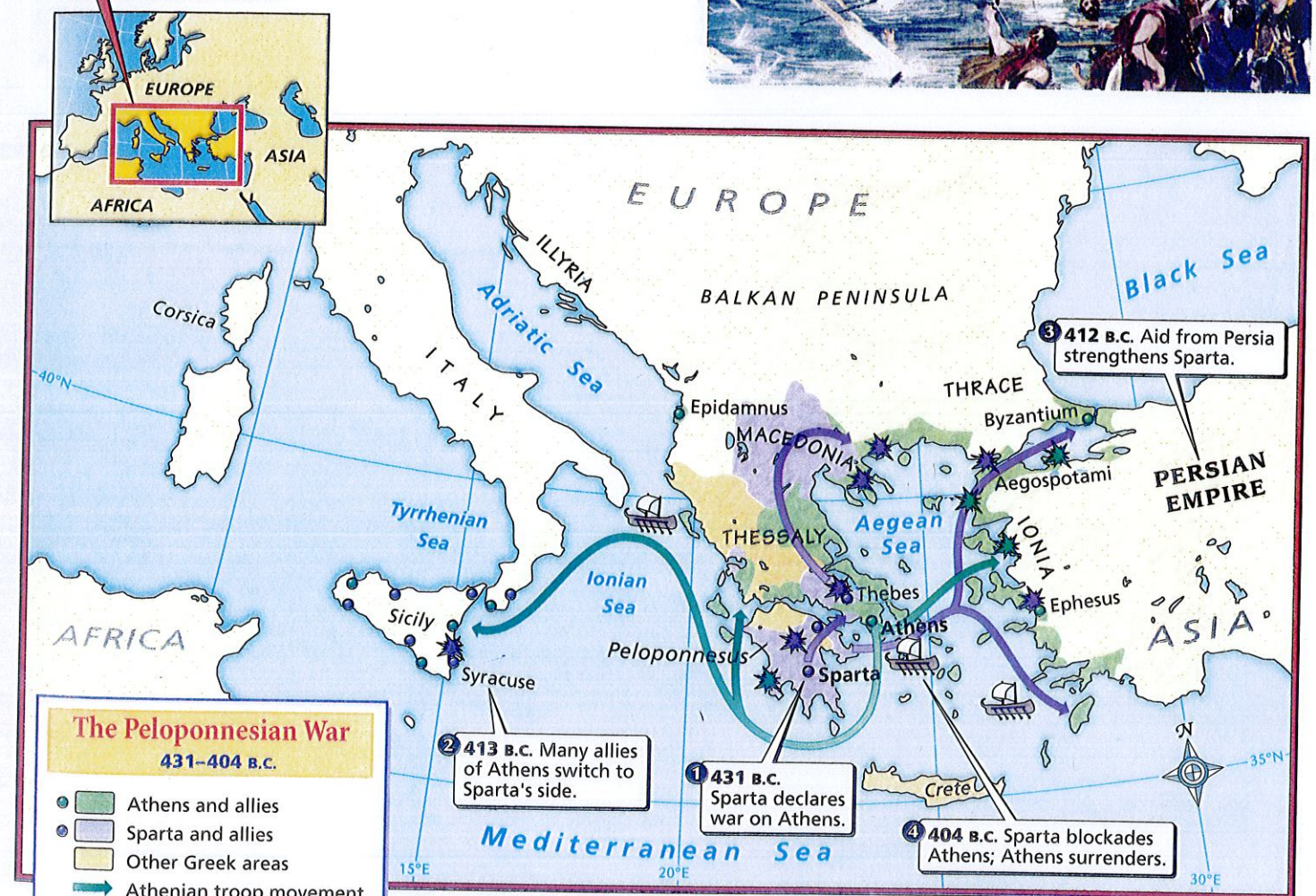


Area shown in map B



B The Greeks and the Phoenicians were trading partners and rivals. Compare this map with map C on page 15. Which areas did both Greeks and Phoenicians settle?

Area shown in map D



D Sparta was the most powerful city-state on the peninsula of Peloponnesus. Athens controlled most of the city-states along the Aegean Sea. Prolonged warfare between Athens and Sparta permanently weakened the region.